DEAN EDWARD ORTON, JR.

EDWARD ORTON, JR., was the son of Dr. Edward Orton and Mary Jennings Orton and was born at Chester, New York, October 8, 1863. He was taken to Yellow Springs, Ohio, when his father became principal of the preparatory school in 1865, and later president of Antioch College. In 1877 he entered the preparatory department of the Ohio State Agricultural and Mechanical College, of which his father was the first president, and received the degree of Engineer of Mines in 1884. From 1884 until 1894 he was employed as chemist and superintendent of iron and coal mines and of blast furnaces and paving brick factories. In 1892-93 he revised the report on the clays of Ohio which he had prepared as a junior undergraduate student. The lack of technical information and literature on the subject of clays caused him to draft a bill which became a law on April 20, 1894, requiring the Board of Trustees of The Ohio State University to establish a department of ceramics, equipped and designed for the technical education of clay-, cement-, and glass-workers. His bill specified what was to be taught, and included appropriations for equipment, salary, and supplies. On July 1, 1894, he became the first director and professor of ceramic engineering in the world and thereby originated a new branch of education. The degree of "Engineer of Mines in Ceramics" was first conferred in June, 1900.

He became Secretary of the College of Engineering of The Ohio State University in 1895, was Dean of the College from 1902 to 1906 and again from 1910 to 1915. As dean, he took an active part in the advancement of the University, as well as the College of Engineering, in the building programs, the establishment of the engineering experiment station in 1913, the establishment of the summer school under the University's control, and of the graduate school. He was president of the chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi in 1903-04. He obtained a year's leave of absence in 1915-16 and attended the first Plattsburgh Training Camp. In May, 1915, he was elected research professor in ceramic engineering, but resigned in May, 1917, when he entered the military service of the United States. He founded the American Ceramic Society in 1899, was its secretary until 1916, and was its president in 1930-31.

From 1899 until 1906, he succeeded his father as State Geologist of Ohio.

He took part in drafting the National Defense Act in 1916 and was called to active service in the Motors Division of the Quartermasters Corps of the War Department on May 9, 1917. He was largely responsible for the inauguration of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the educational institutions of the country. He served first in Texas and later in Washington in command of the engineering division of the Motor Transport Corps. The motorization of all departments of the United States Army during 1917-18 was largely due to his efforts as an engineer and executive. On September, 1918, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and received the Dis-

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tinguished Service medal from Congress on June 2, 1919. He was commissioned a Brigadier General in the Quartermasters Reserve Corps on September 27, 1923.

He took his recreation in exploring geologic formations, including the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and Canadian Rockies, and Mount Vesuvius.

As a citizen he gave his time and money freely to charitable, philanthropic, and civic institutions. He founded "Camp Mary Orton" and presented it to the trustees of the Godman Guild, of which he was secretary. He was elected for two terms as Chairman of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and successfully completed the 1930 campaign of the Columbus Community Chest. He founded the Edward Orton Memorial Library in honor of his father in 1919-20, supported it during his life, and endowed it in his will. In 1896, he began the manufacture of pyrometric cones for regulating the firing process of ceramic products. In 1900, he developed the laboratory and testing station for the study of clay and ceramic products. More recently he established the Orton Memorial Laboratory and bequeathed it to the Edward Orton, Junior, Ceramic Foundation, which will be operated for the benefit of the ceramic engineering profession under the direction of the Board of Trustees representing the American Ceramic Society, The Ohio State University, and the Bureau of Standards.

He was married to Miss Mary Princess Anderson of Columbus on October 30, 1888, and lived a happy married life. On October 6, 1928, he married Miss Mina Althea Orton of Pulaski, New York, who survives him.

He received the degree of Doctor of Science from Rutgers College in 1922, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Alfred University in 1931, and the professional degree of Ceramic Engineer from The Ohio State University on June 8, 1931.

He died on Wednesday afternoon, February 10, 1932, at his home in Columbus. As was befitting his military rank, he was accorded a military funeral. The War Department and many organizations have drawn up resolutions memorializing his life as they have seen it and regretting his departure. In all periods of his life he showed unusual versatility, great persistency in overcoming obstacles, due appreciation of the talents and feelings of others, painstaking thoroughness, unusual constructive ability, made friends easily, and knew how to use men. He was an inspiring teacher whose classes few students would be willing to cut, and an able guide in the laboratory. As dean he was stern and not lenient, and yet very human and sympathetic to the students. His associates in the many walks of life which he traveled recognized his many sterling qualities and his cooperative helpfulness, and will continue to miss him.